

THE WHIG STANDARD.



FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 10, 1844.

THE GLOBE AND THE JUDICIARY.

The editor of the *Globe*, speaking of the passage of the bill to refund the fine to General Jackson, by a single word, lets out the feeling which is harbored in his bosom and in that of the Locofocos generally towards the judiciary of the country. He says, "the bill which has been pending during two Congresses would have been passed by the last if this little proviso, to save the sacred [the italics are the *Globe's*] character of the judiciary, and to stain that of the venerable patriot who saved his country in despite of it, could have been incorporated in the statute."

Mark the sneer of the cynic—mark the malevolence of the destructive. "Sacred!" Nothing is sacred with Vandals which stand in their way—which interposes an obstacle to their licentious propensities, or the gratification of their passion for destroying. The judiciary of the country has long been to them like a sunbeam to a diseased eye; its brightness and purity is a standing rebuke to their rottenness; it is a breakwater against which the waves of Locofocoism have long dashed with raging fury, but which has hitherto resisted their force, and said to them, thus far shalt thou go, and no further. How long this barrier may be able to resist the raging element which beats against it, the future alone can determine.

"To stain the character of the venerable patriot!" This is a gross and *untrue* untruth. The editor of the *Globe* knows better. He knows that those who wished to prevent a stigma being cast upon the memory of the judge, who has long slept in his grave, had no desire to stain the character of General Jackson—that they were willing to return the fine without raking up from the embers of time the burning coals of past differences: they wished not to disturb the dead or the living; history has, with the pen of truth, recorded the events of that day, and there upon her page they will stand recorded till time shall be no more. No one desired to "stain" any one's character but General Jackson himself and his friends; the fine was tendered to him by a Whig Congress—the bill passed by a Whig Senate to give him back the money—they only put in the bill what General Jackson's own friends declared, namely, that they did not intend by the bill to cast a stigma upon the judge. But no, this would not do—it was not the money General Jackson wanted, it was—something else. He had been unable to gratify his desire to be avenged on Judge Hall while he lived. The judge descended to the grave, did the General's hostility cease? No; he still harbored the feeling he had entertained ever since the transaction, and nothing would satisfy him but the casting a stigma upon the memory of one who had the moral courage, clothed in the panoply of the law, and representing its majesty, to brave the power of a military chieftain flushed with victory—a victory for which we give him all honor—with his laurels green upon his brow—and may they be ever green, and not be tarnished by "so much trash as may be grasped thus"—and an army at his command.

Mr. Peyton, who beat one of "the royal family" in the Hermitage precinct, well characterized the disposition which General Jackson's friends manifested to pursue Judge Hall even into the grave, and there to blacken his bones, as hyena-like. Some of them have disavowed any such desire, and we gladly credit their assertions; but "the bellows-blower of Democracy" has the unblushing hardihood to avow his desire to disturb the bones of the dead! He would not vote for the bill, if he did not think the fine illegally and unjustly imposed, and he was willing to say so in the bill. In other words, he was willing to go to the grave of the judge, disinter his remains, and there charge him with having acted *unjustly* and illegally. So far as the House has acted, though this is not expressed in the bill, it virtually holds the same language, and performs the same act.

TEST QUESTIONS.

The *Globe* is unwilling the votes upon the resolutions lately offered in the House to instruct the Committee on Ways and Means upon the subject of a new tariff bill, shall be considered as *test votes*. It does not say that the tariff will be disturbed, but it wishes still to hold out the hope to the free traders that their wishes will be gratified; it will "keep the word of promise to the ear," though it "break it to the sense."

The free trade men of the South must be kept

dangling—they must not be discouraged, their support is wanted. Mr. Belser, yesterday said, he could not support Mr. Van Buren until this legalized system of plunder (the tariff) was repealed. After this declaration, of course the *Globe* will be profuse in its promises. But will the friends of Mr. Van Buren dare to repeal the present tariff? No, they have neither the courage, the madness, nor the folly to do so. We shall see.

THE NAVY.

It is thought by some that there is a disposition on the part of a portion of the House of Representatives to cripple the Navy, by an undue retrenchment of the appropriations for that arm of the public service. "We do not believe there is any such disposition on the part of any member of either branch of Congress. There is a feeling, unquestionably, in favor of that department of the Government being administered with a strict regard to economy; and such an administration of its affairs is, beyond question, highly essential to the prosperity of the Navy itself. We do not wish to be understood as saying that the present head of the department has not so administered its affairs—on the contrary, we believe he has done much, very much, to introduce economy and responsibility into the various bureaus of that department.

The Navy has cost the nation a great deal of money to build it up, and it has rendered services equivalent to all the expenditure made upon it. The character of the whole country has been elevated by its heroism and prowess in the last war—a war which, we have no doubt, would have been protracted to a duration as long as that of the War of Independence, had it not been for the triumphs of the American over the British navy.

The naval service is one of great hardship. Those engaged in it, officers and seamen, are obliged to obey the behests of superior authority, and to follow their ships into whatever quarter of the globe they are ordered. No matter how unhealthy the climate, how pestiferous the shores upon which they are to cruise, discipline requires orders to be obeyed at the sacrifice of life itself. The discipline of the American Navy, also, is superior to that of any other navy; its iron and inflexible severity bends the most stubborn spirit to its despotic rule. Owing to this discipline, the American Navy is always effective, and ready, at any time, for war service. We have no apprehensions but that it will, at all times, sustain its established character, and prove its efficiency as a protector of the commerce and coasts of the country, no matter how sudden the call, or how formidable the array opposed to it.

We should suppose that the desolation which the Navy prevents—its promptitude and capability of resisting invasion, and preventing the debarking of a hostile force upon our shores, would render it popular among the people of the West and their representatives. With a weak navy, the cities and towns on the Atlantic coast are exposed to the worst ravages of war, to which they have no rampart to oppose but their own breasts, and a rude and ill-disciplined militia. Sympathy for the condition of their fellow citizens on the Atlantic ought of itself to influence the people of the West to keep the Navy strong and in good condition, as well as the fact, that they will thus secure their own homes and firesides from the scourges of foreign invasion. We hope that the time is not yet come, when the West can look upon the East as a stranger fraternity, or so reckless to its interests, as to leave it naked and exposed, and without the means of driving hostile squadrons from its coasts and bays.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.—This body was organized on the 3d inst. Hon. John W. Dana is President of the Senate, and Jeremiah Haskell Secretary. The House organized by choosing Hon. David Dunn Speaker, and Wm. C. Johnson Clerk. David Dunn is Governor *pro tem*. until Anderson is inaugurated. Kavanagh continues in ill health.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—The committee appointed by this body to count the votes cast for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth at the late election reported that the whole number of votes for Governor was 121,288 necessary to a choice 60,645; George N. Briggs had 57,899, Marcus Morton 51,242, Samuel E. Sewall, 8,901, Francis Jackson 66, John Pierpont 65, Frederick Robinson 16, Wm. Lloyd Garrison 9, and the rest of the votes may be called scattering, as they were given for about fifty different individuals. The four first named are, of course, the constitutional candidates for election by the Legislature. The whole number of votes for Lieutenant Governor was 120,988, necessary to a choice 60,490; John Reed had 57,685, Henry H. Childs 54,031, William Jackson 8,988, Francis Jackson 57, Henry W. Bishop 50, Amos Farnsworth 31, and the rest of the votes were distributed among about fifty different candidates. No person being elected, the choice of the Legislature, of course, falls upon one of the four first named.

"BRITISH INFLUENCE."—This is a standing text with the *Globe*. As often as twice a week, that journal uses it to castigate the Whigs; and, at the same time, the leaders of its party are advocating the overthrow of the Tariff, to gratify British manufacturers, and impoverish our own!

Rock. Dem.

NEWS FROM SANTA FE.—The editor of the *Western Expositor*, published at Independence, Missouri, has received intelligence that the inhabitants of Santa Fe, together with their Governor, Armijo, are much disaffected with the conduct of Santa Ana in closing the American trade, and that there is a disposition of the people to side with, and come over into the power of Texas. The St. Louis Reporter, speaking of this news, says—

Should the province of New Mexico revolt, and place itself under the protection of Texas, an important change will necessarily take place in the Santa Fe trade, and in the affairs of the "one star Republic." We do not place much confidence, however, in any such movement, as the citizens of Texas and of New Mexico speak different languages, and are very dissimilar in habits, manners, and feelings.

FROM BUENOS AYERS.

By the barque Potomac, Captain Bearse, we learn that the U. S. ship Columbus, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Turner, and the frigate Columbia, Captain Shubrick, were at Montevideo on the 8th of November, all well. Commodore Turner was at Buenos Ayers, attending to the affair of the ship *Herald*, of this port, before reported as seized by that government. The *Herald* was delivered up to Com. T. on condition of her being sent home in charge of a naval officer.

The blockade was still kept up, and was acknowledged by all nations. It was expected that Montevideo would surrender every day, the inhabitants being "pretty well starved out."

The proclamation of non-interference, issued by the French Admiral, was not regarded by the French residents. The latter had formed themselves into an independent guard to defend Montevideo, and whenever the Buenos Ayreses caught a Frenchman in the ranks of the enemy in a skirmish, they immediately cut his throat. Many Frenchmen have thus fallen victims to their disregard of the Admiral's proclamation.

New York Sun.

A BRUTE WITNESS.—The Providence Chronicle says that one of the persons arrested for the murder of Mr. Sprague, had a dog, which was kept confined after his master's arrest, and adds:

The dog, belonging to Nicholas, allusions to which we have made heretofore as having been probably with the murderers at the time the deed was done, and which has been in custody, was this morning let loose. He appeared at once to miss his master, and went to the house in search of him. Not finding the object of his search, he ran off on the track made from his master's house to the swamp. He followed the track to the swamp, and thence went to the rock near the spot where the murder was committed. Thence he proceeded to pass over the whole ground of the murder, snuffing about, and then took the back track to the swamp, where the gun and coat were found, and thence back to Gordon's house.

From the Albany Argus of Jan. 6.

ARRESTS FOR THE ROBBERY OF POMEROY'S EXPRESS.—The western train yesterday afternoon brought the astounding intelligence of the arrest of Mr. Philo N. Rust, proprietor of the Syracuse House, on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of Pomeroy's trunk and money.

The arrest is said to have been made at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, by the Sheriff of Erie county; who had already arrested a supposed accomplice of the name of Banks.

We have heard few particulars, and those too vague to be repeated. Nor do we pretend to know how far they justify this step, or what the actual grounds of suspicion are. We hope it may prove to be a groundless suspicion. It is difficult to believe that Mr. R. could have been in any manner connected with the robbery.

The New York Aurora says that they learn by a gentleman from Albany, that the principal ground for these arrests, is the finding upon the prisoners of five or six thousand dollars of the kind of money in Pomeroy's trunk, which they cannot account for.

From the Syracuse N. Y. Sentinel, Jan. 3.

GREAT RIOT—SEVERAL LIVES ENDANGERED.—About 9 o'clock last evening, a riot broke out in the Railroad House, a Dutch tavern, kept by Earl Seigle.

It appears that the Dutch were holding a ball in the house—that a number of men were in the bar room, and among the company was a young man by the name of Wm. Blake, who either was, or affected to be, under the influence of liquor.

He was around the bar, in which was the landlord and a woman, and took hold of a decanter of liquor, which was seized by the woman, who attempted to rescue it from his grasp; but failing, Blake pulled the decanter upon the floor, at which the woman slapped him in the face—the landlord at the same time grasping from under the counter a large horse pistol, and uttering a scream, fired at Blake, who stood two or three paces from him—the ball entering under the right ear and passing into the under jaw, separating an artery. He fell upon the floor, was dragged to the door, and was kicked off the steps by the woman.

A number of pistols were discharged at short intervals into the crowd, and in the course of a few minutes, the inmates fastened the doors, and continued the firing from the upper windows. One boy was slightly wounded in the forehead, another in the arm, and another in the leg.

At this juncture, the Syracuse Cadets were ordered out by the sheriff, and were soon at their posts, prepared to restore order at the point of the bayonet. The inmates were ordered to open the doors, which they refused. The Cadets then entered by force, and commenced a diligent search for the actors in this dreadful tragedy—the house at the same time being surrounded to intercept their escape. The landlord was found secreted in a closet, and with eight or ten of his associates, was conducted to jail to await their trial.

The scene created much excitement; and as it is often the case in similar outbreaks, a destruction of furniture, &c., followed, which admits of little or no justification.

The ball was extracted from young Blake's jaw, and we learn that he is likely to recover.

A SEVERE SENTENCE.—A man by the name of John L. Brown is sentenced to be hung on the 26th of April next, in South Carolina, for assisting a slave to escape from bondage.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship England, Captain Bartlett, from Liverpool, 9th Dec., arrived at this port last night, we have London papers of the 8th, and Liverpool papers to the day of sailing. The England sailed in company with the Rochester for New York.

The Queen and the Royal suite were at Belvoir Castle, residence of the Duke of Rutland, on the 5th ult., where they remained a day and joined in the sports of the chase. They returned to Windsor on the 7th.

His excellency, Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer, the recently appointed Minister at the Court of Madrid, in the room of Sir Arthur Aston, left London 6th ultimo, for Spain, to assume his diplomatic functions.

On the 6th of December, the two railways from Amsterdam to Utrecht, and from Amsterdam to the Hague, were opened with the usual festivities.

The Duke of Palmella has embarked at Southampton for Portugal.

At a dinner given by the Mayor of Northampton, very recently, Earl Spencer explicitly avowed himself an advocate for a total repeal of the corn laws.

The American Indians, of the Ojibbeway (nine in number) just landed in England, on 6th ult., visited the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, in full costume. The chief is 75 years of age, has been 45 years in the service of England, and fought in the battle of Tippecanoe.

At the Limerick dinner to Mr. W. S. O'Brien, where Mr. O'Connell presided, the honorable and learned gentleman delivered these words: "It has been suggested to me that if I consented to abandon the repeal, the prosecution should be given up, or if I were convicted, the sentence should not be enforced. That offer was made. I said at once, there shall be no compromise of the repeal. I would rot in a dungeon first." The *Times*, referring to this statement made by Mr. O'Connell, is very angry with the Peel cabinet, and adds: "The late Lord Eldon was a shrewd practitioner, and his lordship, at 82, was reported to have said, 'if I were to begin life again, I would start as an agitator.' Wasn't he right, my lords and gentlemen of the Cabinet?"

The negotiations with the representative of the Brazilian Government still continue in London, but they have not yet arrived at anything like a crisis.

The parish of Aldington, near Brighton, contains, according to the last census, but one inhabitant; a solitary turnpike-gate house, kept by a man with a wooden leg, being the only habitation in the place. The desolation of this parish is said to have been brought about by the encroachments of the sea.

Barnard Gregory, for the libel on the Duke of Brunswick, was sentenced to four months imprisonment in Newgate; and for that on Mr. Valance, to eight months further imprisonment, from the expiration of the former sentence.

IRELAND.

The Dublin Evening Post of the 5th ult., contains the following intelligence of the death of one of the indicted repealers:

"Lusk, Dec. 5, 1843.

"SIR: With sincere regret and melancholy reflections, I have to acquaint you of the death of the Rev. Peter James Tyrrell, P. P. of Lusk, which deplorable event took place yesterday evening, at half past five, from erysipelas, produced, in my opinion, by intense anxiety acting on a weak and debilitated constitution.

Thus, the Rev. Dr. Tyrrell has fallen the first victim to the State prosecutions.

THE STATE TRIALS.—Since the decision of the majority of the judges of the Queen's Bench against the motion of Mr. O'Hagan for the names of the witnesses, a correspondence has taken place between the clerk of the Crown and the master of the Crown office in the Court of Queen's Bench, Westminster. The result is, that the practice of the English court is declared, by the officer, to be precisely as it had been described in the affidavit of Mr. Coppock, read in support of Mr. O'Hagan's motion, it being the invariable rule to furnish the names of the witnesses and the caption, with the office copy of the indictment, when applied for by the party accused. So rests the matter at present. But still the traversers are deprived of the names of the witnesses.

STATE TRIAL IN MIDDLETON.—The Cork Examiner, Dec. 4, says: "A State trial has actually been held last week at Middleton, before the Assisting Barrister for the East Riding of the county of Cork, at the suit of the Queen, against John Doyle, a blacksmith, for using seditious language. The prisoner, John Doyle, the blacksmith, was indicted for, 'on the 29th day of October, with force and arms, that is to say, with swords, staves, and so forth, wickedly, maliciously, and unlawfully did publish, utter, pronounce, and declare with a loud voice, of and concerning our said lady the Queen, these words following, that is to say, 'to the Devil with the Queen,' (meaning our said lady the Queen), in contempt of, &c.' For which offence he was tried and found guilty. The jury consisted of two Protestants and ten Roman Catholics. On passing sentence, the court said—'Taking all things into consideration, and the strong evidence he had of Doyle's previous good character, and hoping that he was contrite for what had occurred, the sentence of the court would not be heavy, namely, a fine of 40s. or two weeks imprisonment, and that he should enter into recognizance to be of good conduct for three years.'

SPAIN.

MADRID.—Speaking of the movement in the Peninsula, the London Chronicle of the 7th December says: "Thus Senor Olozaga, in whom the King of the French most trusted, has forever annihilated himself as a politician. He may be said to disappear from the political scene. General Serrano, too, after quarrelling with Lopez, has quarrelled with Narvaez, and finding that he could do no good, but entail merely enmity on a new cabinet, has also withdrawn. Gonzales Bravo, the Premier of the moment, is a Moderate of good character, but he has not the majority; and his first act, instead of being an effort to conciliate and secure one, is an attempt to wreak private vengeance on Olozaga, by excluding him from the Cortez. What next?"

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 22.—"M. Kalergi, brother of the famous Kalergi, who played so great a part in the late scenes in Greece, has just received an order from the Emperor Nicholas to leave Russia in twenty-four hours, although he has been for a great many years a resident in the empire."

LOCAL NEWS.

MESMERISM.—Well may it be asked what is this world coming to? Mesmerism has opened a new field to the speculative, the curious, and the philosophical; seeing without eyes, and hearing without ears, surpasses all our former conceptions of the nature of mind and senses. Let those who doubt, attend the exhibition to-night, at "Concert Hall," Todd's Buildings, where we have just had the pleasure, with many others, of witnessing a series of mesmerism experiments by Mr. Webster, on "Frederick," who is certainly pre-eminent as a subject, and gave general satisfaction. The room in which the exhibitions are held is fitted up in handsome style, and is, undoubtedly, the most comfortable in the city, for such purposes.

SNOW.—It commenced snowing on yesterday morning about ten o'clock, in good earnest, and has continued without intermission up to the time of writing (5 o'clock). The ground is in a fine condition to receive it, and if the snow continues through the night, we will doubtless hear the merry jingling of the sleigh bells this morning.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—An adjourned meeting will take place this evening in the Hall of the House of Representatives. From the character of the gentlemen who have taken it in hand, it promises to be a very interesting meeting.

DR. LARDNER'S LECTURES AT THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—It will be seen by a card in another column, that Dr. Lardner commences a course of lectures, at the above place, this evening. Our citizens will now have an opportunity of hearing this distinguished gentleman. The reputation of Dr. Lardner is so widely known, that it is superfluous to add anything to this notice in commendation of him.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

JANUARY 9, 1844.

INDIAN QUEEN (BROWN'S) HOTEL.
Wm. N. Hall, Norfolk; Tully A. T. Joyes, R. J. Boykin, Judge Daniel, Wm. L. Baker, G. W. Keane, Virginia, R. H. Tatem, C. G. Myers, Portsmouth, Va.; M. Hoke, N. C.; Daniel Jenifer, Thomas Berry, J. H. Diggs, W. Duval, Md.; John Southwick, Boston; Jacob Heald, L. G. Taylor, John D. Turner, Richard Shaw and lady, Geo. G. Johnston, Baltimore; C. L. Wright, Illinois; A. G. Stieger, George R. Clarke, St. Louis; James Reeside, Jr., Wm. Reynolds, Wm. Anderson, Philadelphia; E. W. Farrington, R. Moody, New York; R. Bidde Roberts, Pittsburg, Pa.; Geo. R. Barrett, Pa.; Peter Page and lady, Chicago, Ill.

CITY (FULLER'S) HOTEL.
T. M. Kennedy, Va.; A. Scott, L. Willott, Albany; H. Ringgold, England; S. Whittle, A. Smith, Boston; John Higdon, Penn.; Richard Harvey, Conn.

EUROPEAN (GALABURN'S) HOTEL.
Wm. McJilton, Ohio; John Johnson, Samuel Walker, Tenn.

EXCHANGER (TYLER'S) HOTEL.
Captain Bush, Alexandria; J. H. Patterson, R. A. Parrish, Philadelphia; Dr. J. Y. Clark, Paris.

TEMPERANCE (BEERS'S) HOTEL.
Geo. Peck, Maine; C. Mason, Philadelphia.

VIRGINIA (SWEETING'S) HOTEL.
T. Weathers, Joseph Weaver, Va.; P. Mills, New York.

DEATHS.

In this city, on the evening of the 5th instant, at the residence of his son, Mr. FRANCIS Y. NAYLOR, Mr. THOMAS NAYLOR, in the 59th year of his age, late of Prince George's county, and for the last 15 years a resident of the District of Columbia.

On the morning of the 8th instant, EDWARD, infant son of ROBERT W. and MARY ELIZA DYER, aged eight weeks and two days.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF Agriculture and Manufactures, will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday evening next, at half past seven o'clock, to hear and act upon the report of the General Committee of one from each State, appointed at the meeting on Wednesday last.

All friends of those interests, are respectfully invited to attend and participate in said meeting.
R. F. HORNER, } Secretaries.
J. F. CALLAN, }

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!! TOBACCO!!!—I will retail Halsey's Gold Chop Cavendish Tobacco at 25 cents per lb.; 21 cts. by the half or whole box, a real tip top tobacco. W. H. WINTER, No. 6, east of Gadsby's, sign of Jim Crow. Jan 10—1w

CIGARS! CIGARS!! CIGARS!!!—Just received a prime lot of Cigars, sold very cheap, of large size, for 50¢ per thousand. W. H. WINTER, No. 6, east of Gadsby's, sign of Jim Crow. Jan 10—1w

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A first rate Barber can obtain a good situation either as a journeyman with me, or I will dispose of one of my shops to him on liberal terms, they being the very best stands for business in the city. Early application must be made, as I am unable to attend to the business of both at present. Apply to
MARC DUBANT,
Barber and Hair Dresser,
Penn. Avenue, between 12th and 13th streets.
Jan 10—4t

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.—The subscriber will open to-day—
Rich and beautiful Silks, latest style
Light colored Silks, for evening dresses
Watered and plain light colored Satins, for evening dresses
White, blue-black, and black Satins
Thin materials for evening dresses
Tartan Crapes and Muslins
Swiss and book Muslins
Superfine lace Cambrics
Long and short white silk and kid Gloves
White and black silk Hosiery
1 linen cambric Handkerchiefs, a large supply
Also, a large assortment of cheap Staple Goods, amongst which are—
Superfine Cloths, black, blue, invisible green, &c.
Superfine Cassimeres, every fashionable style
Cassinetts, Flannels, and Blankets
Sheetings, Table Diapers, and Towelling
Handsome cloth table Covers
Irish Linens, Long Cloth Shirts, &c.
Purchasers are respectfully invited to call.
Jan 10—1w R. C. WASHINGTON.